

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Alvin Young Barn and Cabin

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Location

street & number HC 42 Box 640

city or town Busby, MT

state MT

code MT

county Big Horn

code 003

zip code 59016

X

not for publication

vicinity

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination        request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets        does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

       national        statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property        meets        does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

       entered in the National Register

       determined eligible for the National Register

       determined not eligible for the National Register

       removed from the National Register

       other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Alvin Young Barn and Cabin  
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## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	2	<b>Total</b>

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility

DOMESTIC:single dwelling

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility

AGRICULTURE:storage

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: stone barn

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE/sandstone;

walls: WOOD/clapboard; STONE/sandstone

roof:

other:

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## Narrative Description

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### Summary Paragraph

The Alvin Young Barn and Cabin are located in southeast Montana at the eastern edge of the Crow Indian Reservation between Kirby and Decker. They are situated on what is now the Jessie Huffman Ranch, about three miles west of State Highway 314, on Rosebud Battlefield Road, an improved dirt road. The ranch lies immediately west of the Rosebud Battlefield State Park, and portions of the ranch are included in the National Historic Landmark (NHL) associated with the June 17, 1876 Battle of Rosebud Creek. This incredibly varied landscape is characterized by dry ridges, rock outcroppings, and rolling sagebrush-covered hills. This topography conveys an impression of aridity that stands in stark contrast to the rich bottomlands of nearby Rosebud Creek. Local ranchers primarily use the bottomlands for cattle and horse grazing, and regional ranch land sits atop a variety of mineral wealth. The large, open-pit Decker Coal Mine dominates the landscape approximately seven miles southeast of the barn and cabin site, and coal-bed methane development dots the hills and valleys south of today's ranch. Rocky outcroppings feature late Cretaceous sandstone of the Fort Union Formation, and the reddish, burnt-orange colors on the hilltops indicates red clinker sandstone.<sup>1</sup> Alvin Young used both types of rock in the construction of his barn, (and the sandstone foundation of his cabin still stands), a testament not only to the endurance of the material, but also the skill with which the buildings were constructed.

The barn and cabin (and two non-contributing residences) are located on the west end of a low, broad bench located immediately north of the North Fork of the Rosebud Creek, and just one-quarter mile northeast of the confluence of the north and south forks of this well-known waterway. A grove of mature cottonwood trees grows along the north bank of the north fork. A low hill rises west of the barn, while broad grazing and hay fields, which parallel the meandering forks of the Rosebud, stretch to the south and east. Sharp ridges extend north of the barn, and include the area known historically as "Royalls Ridge," the site of the heaviest fighting of the Rosebud Battle. It is this section of the ranch that is included in the Battle of Rosebud Creek NHL.

The small two-room log cabin measures 16 feet by 20 feet and is constructed of large square-hewn logs on a dry-laid sandstone foundation. Constructed c. 1896 and moved to its current location (on the same ranch) by the late 1920s, the cabin sits at the north end of the homestead building complex, and the barn is located to the south. Between them, a guest residence was built in 1947, and a new ranch house erected in 1967 to the east. These recent buildings are well built and maintained and although they are non-contributing, they are compatible with the historic buildings and do not significantly detract from the overall high level integrity and historic character embodied in the barn and cabin.

The historic barn sits at the southwest end of a small collection of modern ranch buildings. The elegant stone barn measures 27 feet by 44 feet with a 27 foot by 50.5 foot loafing shed extension. Distinctive features of the barn include the flared eaves on the roof, the un-coursed sandstone walls of the original barn, and the cut sandstone quoins and un-coursed red clinker walls on the loafing shed addition. The barn is in excellent condition and retains all seven elements of integrity to identify it clearly as a wonderful example of a late 1890s/early 1900s local sandstone building in southeast Montana.

One building, a metal pole barn, is located east of the stone barn and outside the nomination boundaries.

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<sup>1</sup> David Alt and Donald W. Hyndman, *Roadside Geology of Montana*, (Missoula, MT: Mountain Press Publishing, 1986) 398-400. Clinker develops when coal burns from the surface into a hill, where it cooks, fuses, and melts the adjacent rock, forming new, completely different types of rocks.

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## Narrative Description

### *Cabin Overview*

The cabin was likely built in the early 1890s and moved by Alvin Young to its current location between 1898 and 1903, when Young received his land patent.<sup>2</sup> The dry-laid uncoursed sandstone foundation is approximately twelve-inches high and the exterior walls consist of square-hewn logs, stacked ten high in the gable ends, and joined at the corners with a half-dovetail notch. Five round log purlins support the roof. Twelve-inch wood sheathing, green asphalt roll roofing on the north, and brown asphalt shingles on the south cover the roof structure.

### *Cabin Elevation Details*

The façade (east elevation) includes a central door opening and window opening to the north. The entrance door is missing and there is no wood sash or glass remaining in the window opening. A large circular thermometer with white background and black numbers is affixed to the upper north side of the wall. Both the south and north elevations feature a central window opening with a wood frame. The west elevation is a solid log wall with a small central window opening (now boarded over) near the roofline. Overgrown bushes and grass obscure much of the west elevation from view.

The interior of the cabin contains one larger room to the north and a small narrow room to the south. Blue paint covers the exposed log walls of the north room. The ceiling is open to the rafters. The floor consists of 12-inch wide butt jointed boards. A small door with strap hinges centered in the north room floor accesses coal or root cellar storage. Twelve-inch wide wood boards nailed horizontally to a cut lumber frame constitute the interior partition wall, which features a door opening at its east side. The property owner currently uses the cabin for storage.

### *Cabin Changes Over Time*

At an unknown point in time the cabin may have been moved from its original location to its present location. Red painted numbers on the end grain of the logs suggest that the cabin logs were numbered, dismantled and rebuilt. The 1893 General Land Office map for the area indicates that the current county road ended some distance from the Young homestead. When the road was complete through to the west, original owner Alvin Young may have moved the cabin to be closer to the road. Alvin Young's nephew John Young states that the cabin has been in place there for as long as he can remember. He has lived on a nearby ranch since the late 1920s.

### *Barn Overview*

The original gambrel-roofed Young/Huffman Barn (east wing) was likely built between 1896 and 1902 by German stonemason, Frederick Kollmar, a close neighbor to Alvin Young. The barn foundation and 10-foot-high walls feature local uncoursed or rubble sandstone, although the corner stones have been shaped to fit with a hammer. Butt-jointed wood clapboard siding clads the gable ends, and eight-inch wide soffitt boards finish the rafters and roof. Brown asphalt shingles cover the roof.

The loafing shed extension to the east features undressed, uncoursed red clinker sandstone north and west walls with offset, rough cut sandstone quoins. The south wall consists of timber posts set in concrete and connected by a board fence and gate separating the shed from the barnyard. There is a slight ridge in the roofline where the enclosed barn and loafing shed join at the west end of the original barn. The gambrel roof on the rear extension is also clad with asphalt shingles and has butt-jointed clapboard siding in the gable end.

### *Barn Elevation Details*

Fenestration on the façade (south elevation) consists of a central pair of wooden Dutch doors with cross bracing and a three-light hopper window on the west side, positioned near the roofline. The doors are eight-feet high by four-feet, two-inches wide, and made of wood boards. The corral fence attaches to the building below the small window, extending to the south where there is a main entrance gate to the corral. The fence consists of wood posts and wire mesh walls, and the gate is horizontal dimension lumber with cross braces and a peeled log headgate. To the west of the original sandstone barn, evenly spaced timber posts set in concrete footers define the south elevation. Between the posts, wide horizontal wood boards form a fence. There is an entrance/exit gate to the right of center constructed of horizontal wood boards with cross bracing. This open area originally appears to have been a loafing shed, but the current owner, Jessie Huffman, converted it during the 1980s to hold a round training corral.

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<sup>2</sup> Homestead records include data stating that Young built the cabin soon after he assumed occupancy in February 1896. This is discussed later in this nomination.

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The barn's west elevation consists of the solid exterior stone wall and clapboard gable end with a central two-light window opening in the peak. The sash is missing the glass panels.

The north elevation consists of the red clinker stone addition and the original sandstone barn. The red clinker section is a solid rock wall with no window or door openings. The sandstone wall of the original barn contains two evenly spaced three-light hopper windows positioned near the roofline.

Fenestration on the east elevation consists of two three-light hopper windows evenly spaced at the top of the stone wall. The hayloft door centered in the gable end is constructed of two plywood panels framed and braced with dimensional lumber. Three metal strap hinges fasten the doors. In addition, there are three small rectangular windows in the gable end. The simple Plexiglass panel windows, one in the peak, and two more located just above and to the left and right of the hayloft doors, have no wood frame or sash.

Another corral fence extends to the east from the south end of the east elevation. Close to the stone wall is a small section of wood post and wire mesh fence that leads to another large gate constructed of peeled log posts and a log headgate with horizontal gate members. This fence extends about 100 feet east to a round riding corral and extends around it to continue back west for another 100 feet where it extends south about 50 feet, then west about 50 feet, then north again to return to the barn at the western edge of the loafing shed. Another fenced pasture is located to the east of the riding corral. The fence extends east and then for several hundred feet south to create a large area for horses (see map).

*Barn Interior*

The interior of the Alvin Young barn has three distinct workspaces: the original (eastern) section of the barn contains animal stalls and tack storage, and a large hayloft upstairs provides additional storage. The third space is the west side extension, which consists of an open-air loafing shed (shelter).

The ground floor of the original barn features horse stalls along the north wall, separated from the rest of the room by a wall constructed of wood and fencing wire, painted green and white. A wood-framed gate provides access to each stall. A door leads to the west section of the barn from the northwest corner of the room, accessed via the west side stall. A large crack in the north wall is visible near the door.

At the south wall, a fixed, wood-frame ladder leads to the hayloft from the west side of the centered doors. A thirteen-foot long, two and one-half foot wide wood frame manger sits south of the stalls, paralleling the south half of the east wall. A log pole extends perpendicular from the center of the manger, creating separate feeding areas.

Painted wood boards form the north and east walls of the tack room in the southwest corner of the original portion of the barn. A wood board door set into the north portion of the tack room's east wall provides access. Inside the tack room, a single three-foot, three-inch by two-foot, nine-inch wood frame window is set into the north portion of the west wall, overlooking the west section of the barn.

As noted, the hayloft is accessed by a ladder set next to the south elevation entry doors. Two-foot by six-foot wood timbers form the balloon-frame of the barn's exposed roof system. Two layers of two-inch by ten-inch wood boards comprise the loft floor. At the east wall, three square, Plexiglas-covered window openings form a triangle around the set of double hay doors. A centrally set hay door opening, without the door, overlooks the loafing shed's extension from the west elevation.

The barn's west side addition consists of stone walls on the west and north sides. The roof over the addition mimics the balloon-framed, exposed roof system of the original section of the barn. This large, open space within the barn is dominated by a wood-fenced corral which occupies the western two-thirds of the interior. A wood gate at its east end provides access to the round corral. A horizontal board fence with a gate at its east end runs along the south side of the shed, separating the interior spaces from the exterior corral network. Four, equally-spaced, one-foot square posts in concrete footings support the addition's roof. A second manger, constructed of logs, stretches north/south along much of the east wall.

*Changes Over Time*

After construction of the original sandstone barn, the red clinker stone loafing shed addition was added during the historic period. It is likely that the addition was built by Alvin Young's neighbor, stonemason Frederick Kollmar, shortly after the original sandstone barn was finished. If Kollmar built the addition, it would have been before his death in 1918.

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No known changes to the barn took place until 1984, when the current owners bought the barn. To the original space, the Huffmans added electricity, white washed the interior stone walls, and constructed a manger and tack room. Changes to the loafing shed addition in 1984 include the timber posts and concrete footers on the south elevation, the round corral, and the manger in the southeast corner. The family also constructed the system of fences and corrals south and southeast of the barn.

*Non-contributing buildings*

*Main Residence*

The main ranch residence is a 2,582 square foot, three-bedroom, two bath house with a partially-finished basement. It was constructed in 1967 and remodeled in 1988. The home has a cross gable roof clad with asphalt shingles, and a prominent brick chimney centered in the front gable end. It is sided with novelty horizontal log siding and sits on a concrete foundation. A new concrete deck occupies much of the southern elevation of the home, while a newly landscaped parking area occupies the ground immediately north of the residence.

*Guest Residence*

The guest residence is a 360 square foot, one-bedroom, one-bath house with a front gable roof. The house sits on a poured concrete foundation with a full basement and is roofed with rolled composition materials. It was built in 1947 and has since undergone extensive alterations, including the addition of novelty log siding, new window sashes, and an enclosed front porch on the façade.

*Integrity*

The Young Barn and Cabin are clear representations of late 1890s and early 1900s buildings built during the early era of non-Indian settlement in southeast Montana. The property today continues to be rural, centered on horse ranching, and therefore retains high integrity of setting, feeling and associations. The main house and guest house are modest wood-frame buildings, and although they are located in close proximity to the barn and cabin, their size does not overpower or significantly detract from the overall high level of historic character retained in the barn and cabin.

The barn, in its original location, has had few alterations outside its period of significance, and its design, materials, and workmanship are clearly evident in the pristine condition of the barn's sturdy stone walls. The cabin, though it was moved a short distance, still retains its original location associated with its period of significance. The design, materials, and workmanship of the cabin continue to be fully represented in the half-dovetail notched logs and the sandstone foundation. Though some of the cabin logs are deteriorated, the craftsmanship is clearly evident in the corner notching and the end-hewing around the window openings.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☒ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

### Period of Significance

1898-1928

### Significant Dates

1898

1903

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

### Cultural Affiliation

### Architect/Builder

Builder: Frederick Kollmar (attributed)

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**Period of Significance (justification)**

Since the exact dates of construction for the Alvin Young Cabin and Barn are unknown, the period of significance extends from 1898, when Alvin Young would have first started improving his land through his death in 1928. This era not only marks Young's tenure on the land, but also coincides with the early non-Indian settlement era in the region.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

The Alvin Young Cabin, included in this nomination is a moved building. However, it was moved early in its life, by the late 1920s at the latest, and within the period of significance. It has been an integral part of the ranch ever since and with its faintly numbered log ends, offers a rare insight today into the methodology of moving buildings during the early ranching era in Montana. Thus meets the requirements for eligibility under Criteria Consideration B for moved buildings.

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Located immediately adjacent to core of the Rosebud Battlefield, and built in the aftermath of the 1876-1877 Indian Wars in southeastern Montana, the Alvin Young Barn and Cabin are significant under Criterion A. Associated with homestead period ranch settlement and the transition of the Rosebud region following the end of the Army's campaigns against the native tribes in the region, the ranch is one of numerous foundation ranches in the Rosebud Creek. Today, many of these have remained in the same families for over a century and their histories speak to the evolving relationships between tribal people and incoming white ranchers and the shift in dynamics as a non-tribal society began to dominate the region. Its history is representative of the thousands of homestead seekers who settled southeastern Montana after the close of the Indian Wars, and created rural communities that were spread across a vast landscape. The property is a lasting testament to the Young family lineage that established a ranch and has raised cattle and horses here in a fashion typical of many families in the area.

The Alvin Young Barn and Cabin are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C at the local level for their folk vernacular architecture, representing regional settlement era architecture in southeastern Montana. As the first white settlers filtered into southeast Montana from the late 1870s to the early 1900s they built sturdy log and stone structures out of available local materials. Construction with local materials prevailed into the homestead era, and in this less heavily timbered plains region, skilled craftsmen often erected substantial stone buildings that reflected ethnic and skilled masonry traditions. The substantial sandstone barn and its red clinker stone addition with cut stone quoins reveal the work of a skilled mason, likely that of Frederick Kollmar, a German stonemason. The cabin and barn have been well maintained and together they clearly convey the skill and craftsmanship in construction used by immigrant settlers to southeast Montana.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

*Ranching Settlement along Rosebud Creek<sup>3</sup>*

Just months after the campaigns between the U.S. Army and the Lakota and Cheyenne ended, the first non-native settlers began to take up land in southeastern Montana. Prior to General Land Office survey of this region, these were generally "squatters" claims made by buffalo hunters, cowhands from some of the large cattle outfits, and Civil War veterans. Farms and ranches were established slowly over the next 15 years, but after the GLO surveyed the area in 1893, agricultural settlement increased.

In the aftermath of the Battle of Rosebud Creek, the Little Bighorn and the Great Sioux Wars campaign, many families settled along the Rosebud. For over a century, several families have resided within the historic Rosebud Battlefield, and their history in this location has preserved both the ranching traditions set during the homestead era and the battlefield landscape itself, a nearly pristine landscape that allows vivid recall of the events of the Rosebud Battle on June 17, 1876.

<sup>3</sup> This section excerpted from Jim Jenks, Montana Preservation Alliance, *An Historic Preservation Plan for the Rosebud Battlefield in Big Horn County*, prepared for the American Battlefield Protection Program, July 2007, 102.



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The first known non-Indian settlers in the Rosebud Creek region included George Kirby, for whom the settlement of Kirby (located seven miles to the north) is named. Peter Jackson, a buffalo hunter, settled near Table Butte in 1877; and over on the Tongue River, Andy Anderson settled that same year.<sup>4</sup> The largest and most influential early ranch was the OD Ranch, established in 1880, located five miles south of what is now Busby, on today's Northern Cheyenne Reservation. Headquartered at the confluence of Thompson Creek and Rosebud Creek, the OD introduced alfalfa to the region, and at its zenith raised several thousand cattle and sheep. It also employed approximately twenty-five young men, a key element that helped usher in the ranching era to the Rosebud region.

Merino sheep, white faced Herefords and quarter horses were the livestock that populated the ranges of southeastern Montana through the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. In this relatively dry area, irrigated hay and alfalfa fields were critical to feeding and keeping livestock through the winter. Those ranches situated along the Rosebud Creek with water rights sufficient to raise crops persevered in this environment and the ranching practices learned over a century still inform the livestock and farming activities of today.

Events at the OD reflect the tense relationships that existed between early settlers and the tribes in the years following the Indian wars. The ranch was a place of negotiation, where Cheyenne and Crow could trade government supplies for OD beef, as well as a site of conflict. Uprisings by the Cheyenne in the twenty years after their return to Montana were not uncommon, and the OD became a refuge for local ranch families when fighting seemed imminent. In one 1890 episode, OD ranch hand Bob Ferguson was killed by a Cheyenne man becoming one of the last non-Indians killed during this era of violent tensions between Indians and non-Indians. In 1898, as it prepared for the expansion of the Northern Cheyenne 1884 reservation boundaries, the federal government purchased the OD Ranch, ending its ranching operations.

The legacy of the OD persisted, through the activities of people connected with the ranch in its heyday. Tom Penson, a young cowpuncher for the OD, acquired land of his own as part of the overall sell-off of OD assets. Originally from Iowa, Penson arrived in Montana in 1893 to work at the OD until he established the Big Bend Ranch in 1898. The Big Bend was a one-time line camp of the OD, named for the Big Bend of the Rosebud. Penson's original partner, Hugh Redmond, was shot and killed at nearby Kirby; undaunted, Penson partnered with his brother George, and the future of the ranch was secured. Over the years, the family expanded the original homestead through claims under the Desert Land Act of 1877 as well as through outright purchase. Today, Tom Penson's granddaughters own the Big Bend Ranch and it is significant in its own right as the second oldest continuously operating ranch on Rosebud Creek.

North of the Big Bend Ranch, Claude Rugg founded the Rugg Ranch in 1902, after working at the enormous OW Ranch on the East Fork of Hanging Woman Creek, owned by influential Wyoming Governor and U.S. Senator John Kendrick. While moving cows for Kendrick, Rugg rode through the Rosebud Valley and uttered the famous family quotation, "This is the place." The original homestead site is located on land first secured by George Kirby under the 1862 Homestead Act. The Rugg Ranch today is next after the Penson in years of continuous non-Indian residence along the Rosebud Creek.

The remains of the Kollmar homestead, located up Kollmar Creek, are located a mile northeast of the Alvin Young place, (now the Jessie Huffman ranch). Frederick Kollmar, a stone mason from Germany, homesteaded here early in 1900 and lived out his life on the ranch. His marked grave and his homestead became part of the Elmer Kobold ranch in the early 1920s. Today they are located within the Rosebud Battlefield State Park. Alvin Young's ranch, now owned by Jessie Huffman is adjacent to the park, and partially within the boundaries of the Battle of Rosebud Creek National Historic Landmark (NHL listed in 2008).

#### *Development of the Young Ranch*

Big Horn County was created in 1913, after portions of Rosebud and Yellowstone County were partitioned. Creation of the county was also connected to ceded lands that were removed from the reservation and opened to patent by non-Indians under federal land acts. From its inception, well-irrigated Big Horn County lands produced exceptional amount of alfalfa, boasted as "grow[ing] as though wild, day and night..."<sup>5</sup> However, by 1917, agricultural production suffered as the drought poured across the eastern and southeastern portions of the state. Stock interests survived this period somewhat more intact, with "[E]xtensive stock interests are maintained in the range country tributary to Kirby, Sarpy, Decker, and generally throughout the eastern and northeastern portions of the county, where thousands of cattle, horses and sheep are ranged."<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Patty Kluver, *History of Rosebud County in They Came and Stayed*, Rosebud County History, Forsyth MT 1977.

<sup>5</sup> R.L. Polk, "1913 Billings, Yellowstone County and Big Horn County Gazetteer and Directory." Published by R.L. Polk and Co, 1913.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

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The exact build dates for Alvin Young's cabin and barn are unknown, although historical documents and family memory suggest that the cabin was moved to its current site when he established his homestead. Homestead records demonstrate that Young filed for a patent for the land in February 1902, after initially establishing residency there in February 1896. In his homestead testimony for his final patent filed in 1902, he wrote that "I established actual residence February 1, 1896 and built my house as soon thereafter as possible. My house is a one room log house."<sup>7</sup> It is likely Young built his home in another area of the patented land, as the logs on the Young cabin have faint shadows of red numbers painted on the end grain of the logs. This indicates that the cabin, constructed c. 1896, has been dismantled and relocated at least once.

The specific build date for the barn is also unknown, although it is likely that Young and his neighbor built the original barn and the red clinker stone addition between 1900 and 1918. Young's neighbor was Frederick Kollmar, listed in the 1910 United States Census as a German stonemason living on land adjacent to Young. Kollmar emigrated from Germany in 1880 and settled in Ohio. He and his wife Sophie had one son, Walter in 1894. By 1910, the Kollmar family had settled in what is now Big Horn County, north of the Alvin Young homestead. Frederick Kollmar patented his 160-acre parcel in 1915, when he was 75 years old. He later died in 1918. Judging by the high quality of the stonework on both portions of the barn, it stands to reason that the skilled hands of Kollmar, not Young alone, constructed the building. Additionally, the two testimonies which accompanied Young's 1902 homestead application—one by a John C. Lyndes, the second by W.H. Lyndes—include "Dwelling House and barns"<sup>8</sup> on the list of improvements associated with the land. This indicates the barn, was constructed sometime after Young's initial occupation of the land in 1896 and his 1902 homestead application.

Mr. John Young, Charlie Young's nephew who has resided near the ranch since the 1920s, states that as long as he remembers the cabin and barn have been in their current locations.<sup>9</sup> Though moved buildings are not generally eligible for listing in the National Register, the Young cabin meets Criteria Consideration B in that it was moved to its current location within the period of significance, and further, its movement within the ranching landscape is representative of the practices of the time. Scarcity of materials often necessitated reuse of buildings, structures, and material, and the practice of picking up buildings for use elsewhere was, and continues to be, a practical necessity.

After patenting his land, Alvin Young continued to expand the ranch by mortgaging the property and purchasing adjacent parcels.<sup>10</sup> The Young family has occupied a prominent ranch within the core of the Rosebud Battlefield since the late 1890s when brothers Alvin and Charles L. Young arrived in the Rosebud Valley, just east of the Crow Indian Reservation. Born in Missouri in the mid-1870s, the brothers came to southeast Montana by way of Nebraska, where their mother Sarah and other siblings had homesteaded in the 1890s.<sup>11</sup> Alvin and Charles each located 160-acre parcels in Township 7 South, Range 39 East near the confluence of the North and South Forks of Rosebud Creek in Section 19. Alvin Young patented the land in the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, where the current Young Barn and Cabin are located, in 1903 under the 1862 Homestead Act.<sup>12</sup> Since Young patented the land in 1903, he would have had to have been improving the land for five years (since at least 1898), according to Homestead Act statutes. His brother Charles patented his first 160-acres in 1905 just south of Alvin's property, and continued to expand his ranch holdings substantially, purchasing private land and claiming numerous homestead patents up through 1951.

The Young family ranched in the heart of stock country. In 1913, a decade after his homestead was patented, "Al Young" is noted as owning 200 acres<sup>13</sup> with his assessed value of real estate and personal property given as \$4, 687, a fairly high

<sup>7</sup> The 1893 General Land Office Original Survey map for the area shows a "house" located south of the present Young cabin, south of the forks of Rosebud Creek and south of the location of today's cabin. The map also indicates that the current road stopped a few miles east of Young's property.<sup>7</sup> Young likely built or hired someone to build the cabin close to the creek in about, and then later dismantled it and rebuilt it at its present location, to be closer to the ranch road and to be on the same side of the creek as his barn. Another theory is that the cabin was built much earlier by an unknown inhabitant, and Young claimed the land with the cabin already standing and later moved it to be closer to the ranch road.

<sup>8</sup> U.S. General Land Office. "Homestead Proof, Original Application #1109, Final Certificate #703." Miles City Field Office, MT, February 3, 1902.

<sup>9</sup> Jim Jenks interview with Johnny Young and Jessie Huffman, June 18, 2010.

<sup>10</sup> Various deeds, mortgages, and legal documents regarding the Alvin Young property are contained with Abstract #1829, Hardin Title and Insurance, Hardin, MT. Abstract is property of Jessie Huffman.

<sup>11</sup> Thirteenth Census of the United States – 1910 Population. District 17, Kirby, Rosebud County. (Washington, D.C.; U.S. Government Printing Office, 1910).

<sup>12</sup> Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records, Alvin Young Homestead Patent, July 21, 1903.

<sup>13</sup> Young, like most other ranchers, likely grazed his cattle on larger acreages that he did not own.

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amount in comparison to other county ranchers and farmers. By 1916, Young, described as a cattle rancher, had increased his holdings to 520 acres, while by 1919, as the grip of the statewide drought continued, he had again increased his personal holdings to 680 acres and personal value to \$6,850.<sup>14</sup> As in 1913, both his acreage and personal value appear greater than the majority of his Big Horn County neighbors, indicating his ability during this era to financially support the construction of his large stone barn.

By the time of his tragic death in 1928, Alvin had amassed 970 acres of grazing and agricultural land in Big Horn County, and his property and improvements were valued at \$9,380.<sup>15</sup> Alvin Young took his own life in Chadron, Dawes County, Nebraska after murdering his brother James T.'s wife, Sarah Young. Alvin Young's property was left to his mother and father, but his father, James M. Young, died 6 months later. James M. Young had willed his estate to be split between his wife, sons and nine grandchildren. A lawsuit ensued, where another of Alvin's brothers, Albert E. Young, disputed selling and breaking up of the land. The dispute was settled and Albert agreed to purchase the agricultural land (and buildings) in Section 19 for \$3,000 and the remainder of the grazing land was kept in trust for the children of Alvin's brother, James T. Two of the children, Mary and John Young, moved and were raised by Charles Young in Big Horn County.<sup>16</sup> Both Mary and John stayed on the land. Mary died in 2007 and John is still living south of the original Alvin Young homestead.

The grazing land of Alvin Young continued to be held in trust through the 30s, 40s, and 50s, by his brother, Charles. In 1960, Charles leased the land to his brother James's children, Mary, LaRue, Jess and John Young for a period of 5 years. Albert Young and his wife Elsie held the agricultural section of property from 1930 to 1960. Tax assessor's records indicate that the guest residence south of the cabin was built in 1947.<sup>17</sup> They lived for a number of years at the Alvin Young ranch, presumably in the cabin at first and later in what is now the guest residence. They had one daughter named Marion Fern.<sup>18</sup> Albert and Elsie had moved to Sheridan, Wyoming by 1952,<sup>19</sup> and in 1960, they gifted the property to their daughter Marian and her husband, Anderson Michael of Kirby, MT.<sup>20</sup> The Michael's constructed a new ranch-style residence in 1967, and over the next 20 years, executed many oil and gas leases on the land.<sup>21</sup> In 1984, the Young family tenure on the land ended when the Anderson's sold over 1000 acres of land to Thomas Alderson and Jessie Huffman, including the original Alvin Young patent, the buildings and much of the original grazing land.<sup>22</sup> Alderson and Huffman made many improvements to the property between 1984 and 1988, including repairs to the stone barn, construction of corrals and a new barn, and remodeling of the main and guest residences.<sup>23</sup> Jessie Huffman is the current owner.

### *Evolving Relations*

The ranches in this area of the Rosebud drainage reflect not only the standard themes of proving up homesteads and working the land so typical of early settlement patterns, they also tell a story of sweeping yet resilient cultural transition. Set against the backdrop of southeastern Montana and the battlefields where the last clash of cultures between native tribes and non-native military unfolded, the Young, Rugg, Kobold, Kollmar and Penson ranches are today part of the cultural landscape of the Rosebud Battlefield NHL. Encompassing terrain relatively unchanged since the violence of 1876, over the years these ranches, the nearby reservations and the battle site bore witness to evolving relations between cultures. Located within the Rosebud NHL boundaries and today encircled on three sides by the Crow reservation, the Alvin Young Barn and Cabin were part of a transition from Native American habitation centered on buffalo hunting and equestrianism, to an era of domesticated livestock and cultivated farming by European Americans.

<sup>14</sup> Data from the R.L. Polk Directories for 1916, 1918, and 1919. In 1920, Big Horn County was no longer included in the Polk Directory for Billings/Yellowstone County.

<sup>15</sup> Abstract #1829, Hardin Title and Insurance, Hardin, MT. Petition For Letters of Administration, In the Matter of the Estate of Alvin Young, Deceased. August 6, 1928. Abstract #1829, Hardin Title and Insurance, Hardin, MT. The story was related in an interview with John Young, a relative still living in Big Horn County.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Residential/Agricultural Property Record Card for Twp 7S, Rg 39E, Sec. 19, E ½, SW ¼; West of 107<sup>th</sup>. Owners Jessie E Huffman and Grace Ewing Huffman. Big Horn County Assessor's Office, Hardin, MT.

<sup>18</sup> Fifteenth Census of the United States – 1930 Population. District 17 K, Big Horn County. (Washington, D.C.; U.S. Government Printing Office, 1930).

<sup>19</sup> Ibid, Abstract #1829.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid, Abstract #1829.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid, Residential/Agricultural Property Record Card and Abstract #1829.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid, Abstract #1829.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid, interview with Jessie Huffman.

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Historic ranching memoirs and tribal oral histories documented the battles, conflicts, life in the area and changing relations. In *A Bride Goes West*, author and rancher Tiffany "Nannie" Alderson recounted her life with husband Walter Alderson in the late-19<sup>th</sup> century on the Tongue River, the next valley east of the Rosebud. A prominent theme in the book is the complicated relationship between early homesteaders and the Northern Cheyenne and she recounted episodes that illustrated fears and violent encounters that occurred as a new order was established in the region.

Meanwhile, Josephine E. Rugg, a daughter of Claude Rugg, recounted life along Rosebud Creek in *Seasons of a Montana Childhood*, remembering attending school at the Big Bend and nine commemorative stones that stood above on a hill, to commemorate the battle and the place where these men "had met the enemy." Ms. Rugg remembered growing up near to tribal people, noting the Cheyenne who regularly traveled the Rosebud and the friendship that developed between her family and the Northern Cheyenne warrior Limpy, who became a respected friend of the Rugg family in the decades following the battle.

A number of the local ranchers worked with military scholars to trace the history of the battlefield, most notably nearby rancher Elmer Kobold, who worked with Rosebud scholar J.W. Vaughn. Vaughn used his metal detector throughout the core battlefield, on land owned by Elmer Kobold, as well as the Ruggs, Youngs and Pensons. The noteworthy Cheyenne historian John Stands-In-Timber worked alongside these gentlemen, and his knowledge of events and locations during the battle immeasurably contributed to documentation efforts there. Much was learned about the events of the battle and in later years, Kobolds sold their ranch to the State of Montana, to preserve it as the Rosebud Battlefield State Park.

In his memoirs *Cheyenne Memories*, Mr. Stands-in-Timber also worked closely with anthropologist Margot Liberty, to recount the passing of ancient tribal traditions and the transition to reservation era.<sup>24</sup> The rapport that developed between some native and non-native people demonstrates the changes between cultures as tensions eased and years passed, and the ranchers, the Cheyenne, and the Crow came to know each other.

The people and cultures caught in the crossfire of Western domination did their best to protect their families and survive the maelstrom. As Plenty-Coups, chief of the Crow noted in his memoirs, their choice to cooperate with the U.S. Army in the conflict was motivated "not because we loved the white man who was already crowding other tribes into our country, or because we hated the Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arapahoe, but because we plainly saw that this course was the only one which might save our beautiful country for us... it was the only way open to us."<sup>25</sup> The ranchers who settled within the region and the boundaries of the battlefield, who have protected this contested place and who made their own important contributions to knowledge of the Rosebud Battle and the battlefield landscape have, along with many native friends, helped to mend much of the damage from that epoch in American history.

### *Architectural Significance*

The architectural significance of the Young barn reflects the work of skilled builders in log and stone, and echo the tradition of adaptation of common building types that characterized Montana architecture from the late 1870s to the late 1930s and beyond. Log and particularly stone, readily available in southeast Montana, were the materials of choice and were often employed with great craftsmanship in the early years of building in Montana. Log and stone houses and outbuildings are a common site throughout the Tongue, Powder, and Rosebud river drainages. Excellent examples of log cabins and stone barns and outbuildings still stand on the OW Ranch, Bones Brothers Ranch<sup>26</sup>, the Rugg Ranch, the Three Circle Ranch and many others. These buildings reflect the skill of Scandinavian and other European builders, then arriving in the West to places like Miles City and Sheridan, Wyoming. Many other ruins of log and stone buildings are scattered through the area and are sad reminders of the hopes of early homesteaders and the harsh realities they faced in this semi-arid region.

The Young Barn and Cabin exhibit similar construction techniques to those at the OW and Bones Brothers ranches and reflect the application of traditional masonry and log building methods adapted to fit the environment of southeast Montana. The log cabin, though simple and small, is a good representation of the first structure a homesteader would undertake to improve his land. This cabin type is sometimes called the hall-and-parlor or Scotch-Irish plan by cultural geographers. In this case the standard English-plan house, which is generally square with a central entrance under both

<sup>24</sup> John Stands in Timber and Margot Liberty, *Cheyenne Memories*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1998).

<sup>25</sup> Frank B. Linderman, *Plenty-coups: Chief of the Crows*, (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1962), 154.

<sup>26</sup> The OW Ranch and the Bones Brothers Ranch have previously been listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

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front and back eave walls, is elongated on the eave side and subdivided internally to accommodate two unequal size rooms. As is common in the West, there is no rear door.<sup>27</sup>

In addition, the dovetail notching at the corners indicates a builder of some skill, given that a square notch or saddle notch would have been easier to execute. According to cultural geographers studying log buildings across a vast swath of Alaska, and the American and Canadian west:

“Another fifth of all western corner timbering consists of well-crafted dovetailed notching, which occurs on both hewn and end-hewn logs. Two distinct subtypes exist, full and half dovetailing. The former has two splayed surfaces on each log, the latter only one. Both form superior, difficult-to-fashion, locking joints that delight the eye. Half dovetailing is the more common type, and we found 222 examples as compared with 146 specimens of full dovetailing.”<sup>28</sup>

The end-hewing around the doors and windows is even and consistent, again indicating the builder's trained hands and prowess with a saw.

In contrast to the modest cabin, the massive stone walls of the Young Barn reflect the eminent importance of livestock to the livelihood of the rancher. In many cases the barn was the first substantial building a rancher would construct, often waiting many years before enlarging the log cabin or building a new wood frame house. The design of the Young barn also reflects a variety of environmental and ethnic influences. In southeast Montana, sandstone was often the choice for building barns, as trees were scarce, especially long length logs for building larger buildings.

The choice of stone was also natural given that the builder was likely a German stonemason. As early as the 18<sup>th</sup> century, German immigrants to Pennsylvania (the Pennsylvania Dutch) brought their tradition of building in stone from the old country, and began adapting their barns to fit the American landscape.<sup>29</sup> The Young barn does not conform to a particular German stone barn type, such as a Schweitzer or bank barn, but instead is an adaptation built to fit the landscape of southeast Montana. Although the ground on the north side of the barn is slightly banked up against the barn, the barn has no entrance there and the bank does not appear to serve a purpose. Instead, the barn has an English plan, with the main entrance centered on the long and sunny south side of the barn. The other entrance/exit, located on the west end, originally would have led out to a barn yard, but with the addition of the red clinker stone loafing shed, led to a sheltered area. The south facing barn is a practical adaptation, designed for interior heat gain in the winter, while the open shelter on the west provided summer shade and winter protection from harsh winds, rain, and snow. The superior level of preservation of the stone barn is further testament to the skill of its builder.

Both the log cabin and stone barn are excellent examples of construction techniques employed in southeastern Montana following the end of the Great Sioux War. When the land was opened to non-Indian settlement, ethnic settlers and homesteaders arrived in the region, and among the newcomers were a sizeable Norwegian community near Birney, and many other French and German immigrants who brought exceptional masonry and carpentry skills. In a region of limited timber and building logs, stone houses, barns and chicken coops became an important part of the building stock. The early ranchers built long, spare buildings, a low-slung High Plains building form suited to the prairies. With thick walls of native sandstone or log, and low pole roofs, the architecture provided shelter from scorching summer sun and the cold, blustery winters of the arid West.<sup>30</sup>

### *Conclusion*

Clearly, Alvin Young's Barn and Cabin represent significant trends in the early non-Indian settlement and building patterns in southeastern Montana. The magnificent barn, carefully crafted of local rock by a master stonemason, and the skilled notching of the sturdy cabin are a testament to the commitment of Mr. Young to staying on his arid homestead through tense and often uncertain times. He, like other early settlers, depended on family and neighbors to help improve his property, and was able to expand his holdings by purchasing the failed homesteads of others. The barn and cabin are

<sup>27</sup> Terry Jordan, John Kilpinen, and Charles Gritzner, *The Mountain West: Interpreting the Folk Landscape* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997) 14.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid, 72.

<sup>29</sup> Randy Leffingwell, “The American Barn,” (Osceola, WI: Motorbooks International 1997) 57.

<sup>30</sup> Chere Justo and Christine Brown. *The Last Best Barns*, book manuscript to be published in 2011 by Montana Historical Society Press, Helena, MT.

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eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for their associations with this transitional era in the region's history. They gain additional significance under Criterion C as excellent, well-executed examples of frontier architecture using native materials and skilled building techniques that have allowed them to remain standing on the landscape for more than a century.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information** <sup>31</sup>

*Native Migrations*

The broad sweep of grasslands called the Great Plains has been peopled for more than 11,500 years. In very distant “paleo” times, mammoths, ancient bison, and other megafauna coexisted with humans although evidence of the earliest plains cultures is scant. Remnants of small circular dwellings, stone, antler and bone tools, bone beads and whistles evidence the lifeways of inhabitants of this enormous region over the millennia.

People of the Bighorn-Powder River Basin followed a semi-nomadic path, building a way of life around the buffalo and natural resources of the area. During the archaic era—a time stretching from 8,000 years ago and ending roughly 2,000 years ago, when the bow and arrow came into use—people here lived in small family bands and traveled on foot, moving within a large territory to hunt with atlatls and harvest indigenous plants of the plains. Hunting buffalo required cooperation, and small bands would have needed to join forces with others to corral or trap the large, powerful animals.

Then, as now, the region did not support large settlements, agricultural fields or complex infrastructures, and building traditions were of a pragmatic nature. Evidence remains of the ways that people modified the natural clefts along ridgelines and cliff faces, and built simple stone constructions—rock cairns, enclosures and various alignments. Indigenous groups often took advantage of higher terrain overlooking the river bottoms, siting summer camps away from buggy bottomlands, and winter camps where the sun would warm them. Stone rings remain where conical lodges were once anchored to the ground; such structures were highly portable in an environment that required movement.

After 1500, the pressures of encroaching European settlement in eastern North America pushed native tribes onto the Plains from homelands farther east. Bringing with them technologies and lifeways from distant woodland settings, indigenous groups migrated onto the Northern Plains and adapted. The country that stretches from the Yellowstone River to the Bighorn Mountains was occupied by several tribes; in the Rosebud valley, the Crow and the Northern Cheyenne nations were the most prominent, and they continue to reside in the area today.

The Apsàalooke were formerly part of the Hidatsa nation, with whom they shared an ancestry at the Knife River villages on the Missouri River, and a common but dialectically distinct language and traditions that included earthen lodges, pottery and agriculture. Their history relates drought, famine and venturing onto the plains, “either looking for better hunting and farming grounds or fleeing from hostile tribes from the east.” A century’s sojourn took various Hidatsa bands across northern grasslands to western Canadian, south to the Great Salt Lake, and around the interior west before regrouping in the Big Horn-Powder River basin.

Here the Apsàalooke settled in two distinct groups: the Mountain Crows in the foothills and high valleys surrounding the Big Horn Mountains, and the River Crows who gravitated northward nearer the Yellowstone River. Chief Arapaoosh described this new territory as “a good country because the Great Spirit had put it in exactly the right place.” The Northern Cheyennes, too, ventured in from the east, where they had lived a farming life in earth lodge villages along the Missouri River and near the Black Hills. Driven out by hostile tribes to the east, the Tsitsistas split in two, with Southern Cheyenne bands moving to the Arkansas River in present-day Colorado, and the Northern Cheyennes establishing territory in the High Plains and river valleys of southeastern Montana.

Both tribes rapidly adapted to this new country. By the early 19th century, the once agricultural Apsàalooke and Tsitsistas had acquired horses and developed mobile, equestrian societies that revolved around buffalo hunting and were elegantly suited to high plains living. For thousands of years, until circa 1880, dependence on the bison for subsistence was a chief characteristic of Northern Plains people. In pre-horse times, Northern Plains people followed the wandering bison herds on foot, using a dog travois to transport possessions. Tribes on the periphery of Spanish possessions would have likely begun to acquire horses as early as the mid-17th century, but the diffusion of the horse northward, the primary path of circulation, took at least another century. Once adopted, tribal people rapidly acculturated themselves to equestrianism.

The 18th century saw the widespread adoption of horses supporting the great tribal movement onto the higher Northern Plains, where bison were most numerous, during the 18th century. As Lakota bands and the Cheyenne moved west, they came into contact with the Crow and Shoshone. This meeting and mixing of former strangers resulted in new alliances,

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<sup>31</sup> This section excerpted from Jim Jenks and Chere Justo, *Cultural Landscape of the Upper Tongue River Valley, Rosebud County, MT*. Prepared for the National Center for Preservation Training and Technology, Natchitoches, LA, July 2007.

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and exchanges of material goods and cultural expressions. Close proximity also caused conflict, and horse raiding became a common way to enhance social status, increase military capabilities, and economically enrich the band.

### *Clash of Cultures*

With the 1800s came an era of turbulent change, as white society invaded western Indian Territory and Euro-American notions about prosperity, progress and development collided with Native American ideas of status, tradition and survival. In 1851, the U.S. Government invited regional tribes to a council at Fort Laramie, Wyoming. An estimated 10,000 Indians attended. The Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851 for the first time set territories for the signatories: the Cheyenne, Lakota, Crow, Arapaho, Hidatsa, Mandan and Arikara nations. The treaty confined the Crows to southeastern Montana from the Powder to the Yellowstone rivers, and the Cheyennes to the east with their allies the Lakota. The Powder-Tongue River areas became unceded Indian lands, closed to general white entry, and available for seasonal hunting but not permanent occupation by the Indians. The treaty also designated travel routes for whites through the region and government annuities for the tribes.

Military campaigns against the Santee Sioux, and the Cheyenne in Colorado which ended with the 1864 Sand Creek Massacre, and the 1868 Battle of Washita in Oklahoma (led by Lt. Colonel George A. Custer and the 7th Cavalry) destroyed the peace. This was further aggravated by continued encroachment on tribal territory as miners poured into the region by the thousands following gold strikes in the Black Hills of the Dakotas and Montana's western mountains.

In Wyoming's Powder River Country, conflict brewed during the years between 1865 and 1875, as natives and non-natives struggled against each other—Indians holding fast to the last buffalo grounds on the high plains, and whites looking to clear the pathway for railroads and regional development. The Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868 attempted to stem the tide of conflict and created what became known as the "Great Sioux Reservation," occupying territory in South Dakota west of the Missouri River. The following year, President U.S. Grant articulated a "peace policy" that relegated all Indians to reservations where they would receive agricultural training.

However, gold strikes in the Black Hills upended those plans as miners poured into the region in violation of the treaty. The federal government attempted negotiations to buy the Black Hills; the Lakota refused to sell their sacred land. In 1875, Grant ordered the military to stop blocking miners from entering the region leading to the so-called Great Sioux War of 1876-1877. Rosebud Creek, the Little Bighorn, and the Tongue and Powder Rivers were at the center of the maelstrom as a series of battles unfolded across southeastern Montana.

The war opened with the Battle of Powder River on March 17, 1876 (a.k.a. the Reynolds Battlefield), where Col. Joseph J. Reynolds, under the command of General George Crook, attacked a Cheyenne village after mistaking it for Crazy Horse's camp. The Northern Cheyenne and Lakota united, and fought Crook again on June 17, 1876 at the Battle of Rosebud Creek, where some 1,500 warriors defeated Crook's soldiers. This battle was followed a week later by the war's most famous episode, the Battle of the Little Big Horn, where the U.S. Army, aided by Crow and Shoshone scouts, was defeated again by the Sioux and Northern Cheyenne.

### *The Reservation Era*

In the aftermath, the U.S. Army with more than 2,500 soldiers and 150 provisioned wagons, set out to vanquish the tribes of the area. Skirmishes continued into the fall, and the final battle took place in the Tongue River Valley at the Battle of Wolf Mountains on January 7, 1877. The Lakota were returned to their reservations, Sitting Bull managed to escape to Canada, while Crazy Horse was killed during his incarceration by the U.S. Army. Many Cheyenne were shipped away to inhospitable "Indian Territory" in Oklahoma until 1878, when principal Chiefs Little Wolf and Morning Star (Dull Knife) broke out with an estimated 350 Cheyenne to travel north. Some 13,000 soldiers and volunteers pursued the Cheyenne. Little Wolf's band made it back to Montana; Morning Star's band were captured and incarcerated at Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

Ordered to return to Oklahoma, the Cheyenne refused. Conditions grew tense and, confined to barracks with no food, water or heat, in January of 1879, Morning Star and his group broke out of Fort Robinson. Most were gunned down as they ran. It is estimated that only 50 Cheyennes survived the journey. In 1884, by Executive Order, they were granted a small reservation near the Tongue and Rosebud Rivers created out of land formerly assigned to the Crows. In 1900, the Cheyenne land base was extended to the Tongue River and now borders the Crow Indian reservation.



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The Crow, meanwhile, in 1880 sold the western portion of their reservation to the United States, and by 1883, had settled on today's vast Crow Agency centered near Hardin, MT. Since that time, reservation lands were reduced, most recently in the 1950s when the tribe was forced to sell land rights in Wyoming's Bighorn Canyon for a federal dam project. In 1994, a boundary revision rectified a long-standing error in the Crow's eastern boundaries. This moved the reservation border one section to the east; as a result the Young/Huffman Ranch is now surrounded on three sides by Crow tribal lands.

#### *Agricultural Settlement of Southeastern Montana*<sup>32</sup>

By the late 1870s, with the buffalo fast disappearing, the Indian Wars drawing to a close in Montana and ranges in territories to the south filling up, cattlemen began to fan out onto the plains of southeastern Montana, seeking open range for their herds and a shortcut to eastern markets. The Rocky Mountain Husbandman took stock of the land rush in December of 1879, declaring that "Eastern Montana is booming. The shackles that have bound it in years past have suddenly burst asunder and its latent resources are beginning to be aroused and developed. Stock is pouring from every hand; farmers are locating land, and the mountains are alive with prospectors."<sup>33</sup> Two years later, General James Brisbin's book, *The Beef Bonanza or How to Get Rich on the Plains*, sent a rush of settlers to eastern Montana after the general declared that "Montana has undoubtedly the best grazing grounds in America...The Yellowstone, Big Horn, Tongue River and Powder River regions contain the maximum advantages to the cattle-grower."<sup>34</sup>

Completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad stalled on Montana's eastern doorstep at Bismarck, North Dakota until 1881. Prior to arrival of the railroad, Eastern Montana's newly opened ranges offered an alternative route to take cattle to market. In 1879, ranchers from Western Montana blazed a shortcut through southeastern Montana that became their "eastern route." They drove out of Deer Lodge to the Sun River valley, on along the Missouri and Musselshell Rivers, then across the Yellowstone basin and south by way of the Tongue and Powder Rivers and the Rosebud Creek. From there, it was a straight shot along the North Platte to Fort Laramie and western Nebraska.

This "eastern route" served for a couple of years as a cattle highway<sup>35</sup> as the captains of Montana's beef industry like Kohrs & Bielenberg, Con Warren and Charles Conrad, and English and Scottish cattle syndicates drove thousands of cattle toward the railheads to the east. As they did, the long-awaited rail connection to Montana pushed on across the North Dakota border to what was then "Miles Town." In a letter to Mons Teigen, Con Warren discussed their 1880 drive, their last prior to NP completion, and noted that "they summered on the Tongue and shipped for the first time on the Northern Pacific from Miles City in 1881."<sup>36</sup> Miles City began as an Army cantonment at the confluence of the Tongue and Yellowstone Rivers that grew to become Ft. Keogh in 1876. Coming of the Northern Pacific positioned Miles City at the center of a giant stock range, with cattle and horses grazing a hundred miles in every direction and little to get in the way.

And so the Big Sky and Montana's eastern Plains became the backdrop to legendary cattle drives, and the route up from Texas became heavily traveled by some of the biggest outfits ever to move beef on the hoof. The XIT, the Matador, the Powder River Cattle Company – all discovered the protein-rich grasses of eastern Montana and began to fatten their livestock here. The numbers were staggering: In 1882, E. S. "Zeke" and Henry H. J. Newman's Niobrara Cattle Company trailed 12,000 cattle into Montana's Powder River Valley. The Scott and Hanks company of Idaho drove 20,000 head into southeastern Montana, establishing a home ranch and the SH horse ranch on the Tongue and Powder Rivers.

Eastern Montana was also good sheep range. When Fort Keogh was established, three quarters of a century after Lewis and Clark spotted a "gang of 40 Big Horn sheep" near Pompey's Pillar, General Nelson Miles convinced sheep rancher John Burgess to establish a flock of sheep near the new fort. The following year, the general's nephew George Miles and partner Captain Frank Baldwin bought out Burgess,<sup>37</sup> and with a flock of 1,800 rams and ewes provisioned the fort with

<sup>32</sup> This section condensed from Chere Jiusto and Christine Brown, *The Last Best Barns*, book manuscript to be published in 2011 by Montana Historical Society Press.

<sup>30</sup> As quoted in *Patterns of the Past, A Brief History of the Ashland-Birney Area*, Historical Research Associates, Missoula, 1980.

<sup>31</sup> James S. Brisbin, *The Beef Bonanza; or How to Get Rich on the Plains* (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippencott & Co., 1881), p. 90.

<sup>32</sup> Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site. Historic Resources Study. Online at [www.nps.gov/archive/grko/hrs/hrsf.htm#2-127](http://www.nps.gov/archive/grko/hrs/hrsf.htm#2-127)

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> Josef J. Warhank, *Fort Keogh: Cutting Edge of a Culture*, Unpublished Master of Arts Thesis, (California State University, 1983), 123.

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mutton and shipped wool to Boston. He later settled on Rosebud Creek where his ranch remains in the hands of his descendants, the Kluver family.

On Pumpkin Creek, Robert R. Selway ran the largest operation in eastern Montana with a hundred bands of sheep, each numbering between two and three thousand head.<sup>38</sup> Sheep were less than popular with some cattlemen in the region, however, the only noteworthy range war incident in Montana's history took place near Birney when 3,000 of Selway's sheep in a winter camp were clubbed to death by a dozen masked cowboys, while one held a rifle on the shepherd.

Among the early ranchers in Eastern Montana, were cattlemen like Captain Albert Brown, who moved cattle across such an extensive range that they would leave home in May and aim to return by Thanksgiving. With 20,000 - 30,000 cattle, the Brown Cattle Company had plenty of stock to move, and family members still tell of early years when cattle drank from the Platte River in Nebraska in spring, and shipped out to market in fall on the Yellowstone River, some 400 miles away.

Carrying capacity of the ranches in these valleys came down to two factors: water and grass. Southeastern Montana has a dry climate, averaging 13 or 14 inches of rainfall each year. The most successful ranches irrigated and grew enough hay for supplemental feeding of livestock, and developed springs and stock tanks so that cattle could be moved through the year to fresh pastures with good grass.

By 1886, a staggering 663,000 head of cattle were reported on Montana's ranges. Overstocked and overgrazed, ranchers did not consider the consequences of a long winter with sub-zero temperatures and many feet of snow. The following "Hard Winter" that stretched well into 1887 ruined the cattle industry in Montana, Wyoming and North Dakota, taking with it many of Montana's cattle barons. Montana cowboy, Teddy Blue Abbott reported "Fully sixty percent of Montana cattle were dead by March 16, 1887; that is why everything on the range dates from the winter."<sup>39</sup>

While the "Hard Winter" severely damaged the cattle industry the business emerged from the collapse with a new consciousness. "The days of extremely large scale production and enormous profits were gone forever. In the future ranching was to be carried on in a more sane and conservative fashion." Cattlemen realized the necessity of adequate water and feed, especially for cows and calves. Cattle operations began to incorporate summer and winter pastures, supplemental feeding, agricultural diversification, barbed wire and smaller locally owned ranches. The cattle industry gradually recovered and by 1890, about 175,000 head ranged where perhaps 82,000 had survived in 1887.<sup>40</sup>

While the cattle industry slowly gained hold again, horse raising became big business on the ranges of Eastern Montana. In a time when horse power moved the world, draft horses and mounts for the military were always needed. Percherons and Belgians for working fields and hauling heavy loads, and Thoroughbreds for cavalry regiments, were primary exports from Montana's stockraisers to eastern and foreign markets. During Britain's Boer war from 1899 - 1902, Billings and Miles City became hubs for international horse sales and shipping. This market was boosted by British and Scottish stockmen, like Malcolm Moncreiffe and Oliver H. Wallop (Otter Creek 1884), who established thoroughbred horse ranches on the Tongue River and Otter Creek and secured lucrative contracts for the breeding and marketing of five-year-old horses selected for their solid coloring and sixteen-hand conformation. The practices of fine horse breeding continued through World War I, as ranchers of southeastern Montana raised Thoroughbreds to sell at the Ft. Keogh remount station.<sup>41</sup> This legacy of horse raising on the plains carries the traditions of native equestrian cultures through to the current day as ranchers and cowboys of southeastern Montana continue to run their operations with horses as an essential component.

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<sup>35</sup> Merrill G. Burlingame and K. Ross Toole, *A History of Montana, V. I.* (Lewis Historical Publishing Company 1957), 318.

<sup>39</sup> Kirk Michels and Joan Brownell. OW Ranch National Register of Historic Places Nomination. March 1992. On file at Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

<sup>41</sup> Lawrence M. Woods, *British Gentlemen in the Wild West*, (University of Michigan: Free Press, 1989).

Alvin Young Barn and Cabin  
Name of Property

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

### Books

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### Articles, Manuscripts, Reports

- Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site. Historic Resources Study. Online at [www.nps.gov/archive/grko/hrs/hrsf.htm#2-127](http://www.nps.gov/archive/grko/hrs/hrsf.htm#2-127).
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- Warhank, Josef J. "Fort Keogh: Cutting Edge of a Culture," Unpublished Master of Arts Thesis. California State University, 1983.

### Government Records

- Abstract of Title #1829, Hardin Title and Insurance, Hardin, MT. Abstract is property of Jessie Huffman.
- Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records, Alvin Young Homestead Patent, July 21, 1903.
- Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records, 1893 Original Survey Map of Township 7 South, Range 39 East.
- Residential/Agricultural Property Record Card for Twp 7S, Rg 39E, Sec. 19, E ½, SW ¼; West of 107<sup>th</sup>. Owners Jessie E Huffman and Grace Ewing Huffman. Big Horn County Assessor's Office, Hardin, MT.
- United States Bureau of the Census, Population Schedules 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930. Washington, D.C. U.S. Government Printing Office.
- United States General Land Office. "Homestead Proof, Original Application #1109, Final Certificate #703." Miles City Field Office, MT, February 3, 1902.

Alvin Young Barn and Cabin  
Name of Property

Big Horn, MT  
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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)  
☐ previously listed in the National Register  
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register  
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark  
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

☐ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☒ Other  
Name of repository: Montana Preservation Alliance

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Less than one  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**Legal Description**

Township 7 South, Range 39 E, Section 19, NE <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup>

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>12</u> Zone	<u>342526</u> Easting	<u>5008902</u> Northing	3	<u>12</u> Zone	<u>342472</u> Easting	<u>5008800</u> Northing
2	<u>12</u> Zone	<u>342504</u> Easting	<u>5008809</u> Northing	4	<u>12</u> Zone	<u>342456</u> Easting	<u>5008884</u> Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Alvin Young Barn and Cabin district's boundaries form a quadrangle with corner points defined by the following UTM points, all within Zone 12, NAD 83, beginning in the northeast corner, (A/1) 342526E 5008902N; (B/2) 342504E 5008809N; (C/3) 342472E 5008800N; 342456E 5008884N.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary lines described above follow the west side of the existing ranch road to the east, and are drawn on the south, north, and west side to incorporate the historic building cluster, including the yards and corrals associated with the agricultural and domestic activities of the ranch. Vegetation within the boundary is limited to the grassy landscaping around the buildings and the packed earth associated with the animal care areas.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Jim Jenks, Chere Jiusto, Kate Hampton and Christine Brown

organization Montana Preservation Alliance

date August 13, 2010

street & number 120 Reeder's Alley

telephone 406-457-2822

city or town Helena

state MT

zip code 59601

e-mail [info@preservemontana.org](mailto:info@preservemontana.org)

Alvin Young Barn and Cabin

Name of Property

Big Horn, MT

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### Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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### Photographs:

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Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

All photographs:

Name of Property: Young Barn and Cabin

City or Vicinity: Busby, MT

County: Big Horn

State: MT

Photographer: Jim Jenks

Date Photographed: June 2010

See continuation sheets for photographs and descriptions.

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### Property Owner:

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Jessie Huffman

street & number HC 42 Box 640

telephone 406-757-2795

city or town Busby

state MT

zip code 59016



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**Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Additional Documentation: Maps and Plans

Alvin Young Barn and Cabin

Name of Property

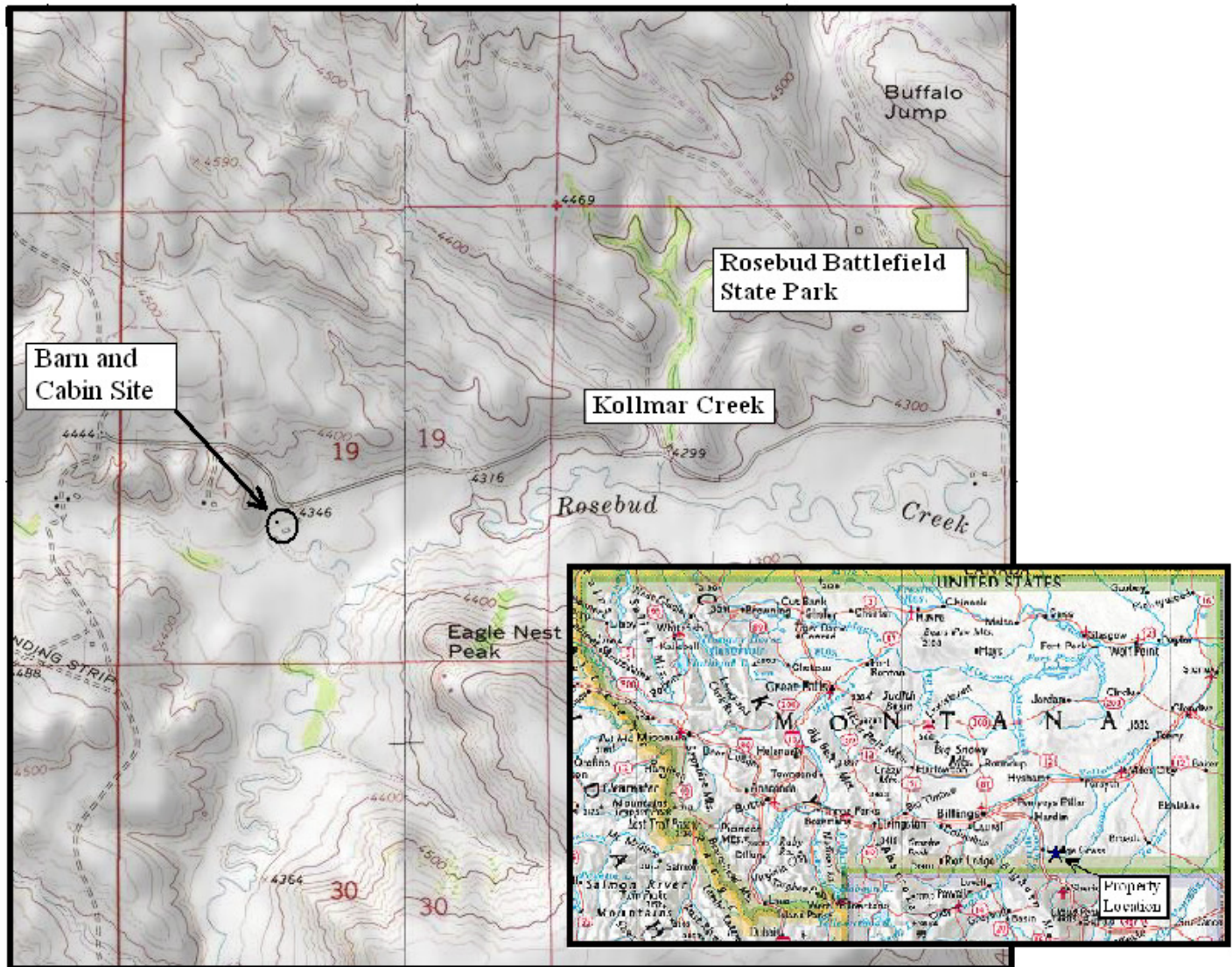
Big Horn, Montana

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

USGS 7.5 minute Topographic Map – Bar V Ranch NE, 1978  
T7S, R39E Sec. 19, NE ¼, SW ¼



TN/MN  
11½°

0 5 1 MILE  
0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS

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Boundary Map with UTM points



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### Continuation Sheet

Section number            Additional Documentation: Maps and Plans

Alvin Young Barn and Cabin

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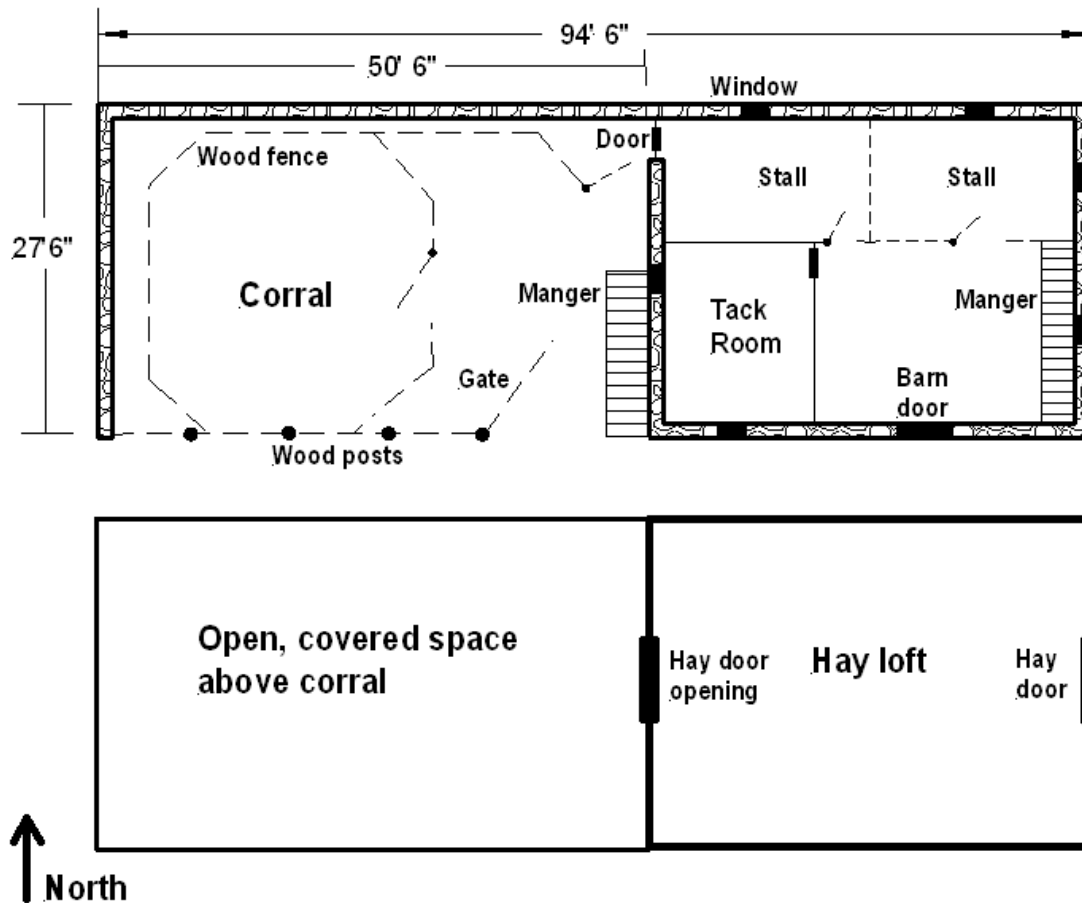
Big Horn, Montana

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Interior barn floorplan





United States Department of the Interior  
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## National Register of Historic Places

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Section number            Additional Documentation: Maps and Plans

Alvin Young Barn and Cabin

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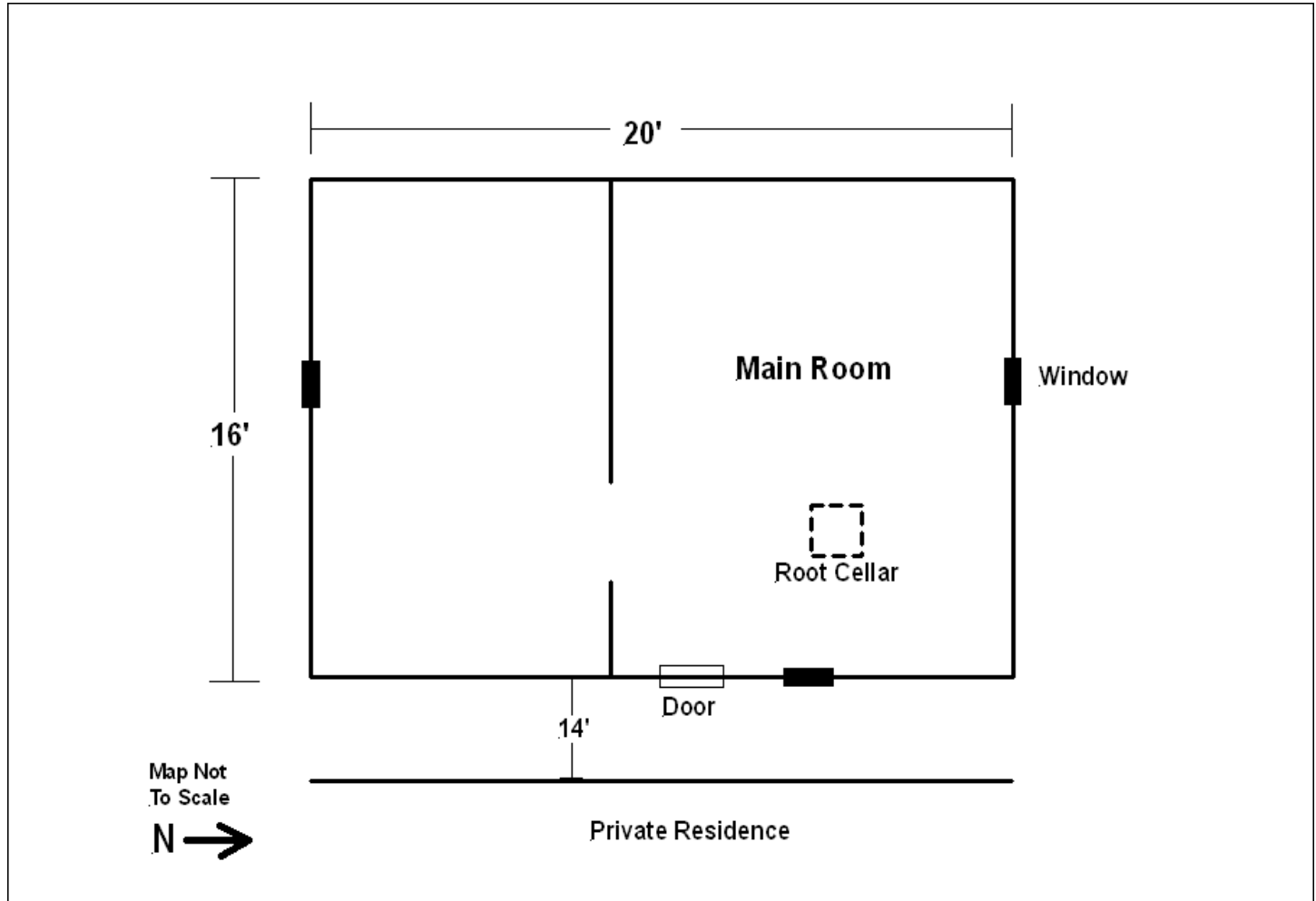
Big Horn, Montana

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Cabin floorplan



United States Department of the Interior  
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Feature: Photo 1, the Big Bend of the Rosebud.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0001

Direction: North.

Description: C. 1890 image demonstrating the landscape surrounding the historic barn. Note the lack trees, creating the need to utilize stone as a building material. This photo overlooks the Big Bend of the Rosebud, three miles east of the Alvin Young/Huffman Ranch. Photographer unknown; located at the Montana Historical Society.



Feature: Photo 2, the Young Barn.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0002

Direction: South.

Description: Overview image of the Young Barn. The North and South forks of the Rosebud intersect at a point immediately south of the barn. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.

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Feature: Photo 3, the Young Barn.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0003

Direction: South.

Description: Overview of the historic barn, demonstrating the roof seam between the original barn (left) and the L-shaped loafing shed addition. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.



Feature: Photo 4, the Young Barn.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0004

Direction: West.

Description: The east elevation of the original barn, demonstrating the ground floor sandstone walls and hay loft double doors. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.

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Feature: Photo 5, the Young Barn.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0005

Direction: North.

Description: The south side of the loafing shed, with the wood fence along the elevation. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.



Feature: Photo 6, the Young Barn.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0006

Direction: Northeast.

Description: South elevations of the loafing barn (left) and the original barn. The modern barn is located east of the historic barn. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.



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Feature: Photo 7, the Young Barn.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0007

Direction: Northeast.

Description: The south elevation of the original barn. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.



Feature: Photo 8, the Young Barn.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0008

Direction: North.

Description: South elevation of the original barn, demonstrating the offset double-door entryway. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.

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Feature: Photo 9, the Young Barn.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0009

Direction: North.

Description: South elevation of the original barn. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.



Feature: Photo 10, the Young Barn.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0010

Direction: West.

Description: Detail of concrete footings along south side of loafing shed. The concrete footings and wood posts were added in 1984 to reinforce the barn. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.



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Feature: Photo 11, the Young Barn.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0011

Direction: Northeast

Description: West elevation of the loafing shed addition, demonstrating the stone quoins. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.



Feature: Photo 12, the Young Barn.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0012

Direction: Southeast

Description: Northwest corner of the loafing shed, demonstrating the stone quoins. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.

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Feature: Photo 13, the Young Barn interior.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0013

Direction: East.

Description: Interior of the original barn, demonstrating the manger along the east wall. The interior walls were white-washed in 1984. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.



Feature: Photo 14, the Young Barn interior.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0014

Direction: Northeast.

Description: Stall occupying the northeast corner of the original barn. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.



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Feature: Photo 15, the Young Barn interior.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0015

Direction: West.

Description: Interior view of tack room, added to the original barn in 1984. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.



Feature: Photo 16, the Young Barn interior.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0016

Direction: West.

Description: Barn interior view looking west toward tack room, with the ladder to the loft at left. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.

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Feature: Photo 17, the Young Barn interior.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0017

Direction: East.

Description: Barn interior view looking east at manger against west wall of original barn. The interior corral is just visible on the left side of the image. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.



Feature: Photo 18, the Young Barn interior.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0018

Direction: West.

Description: Barn interior view looking west from hayloft at round corral within loafing shed addition. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Feature: Photo 19, the Young Barn interior.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0019

Direction: West.

Description: Exposed roofing system within the loafing shed addition, with the round corral within the addition. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.



Feature: Photo 20, the Young Barn interior.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0020

Direction: East.

Description: Demonstrating the original barn roof truss system. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.



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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

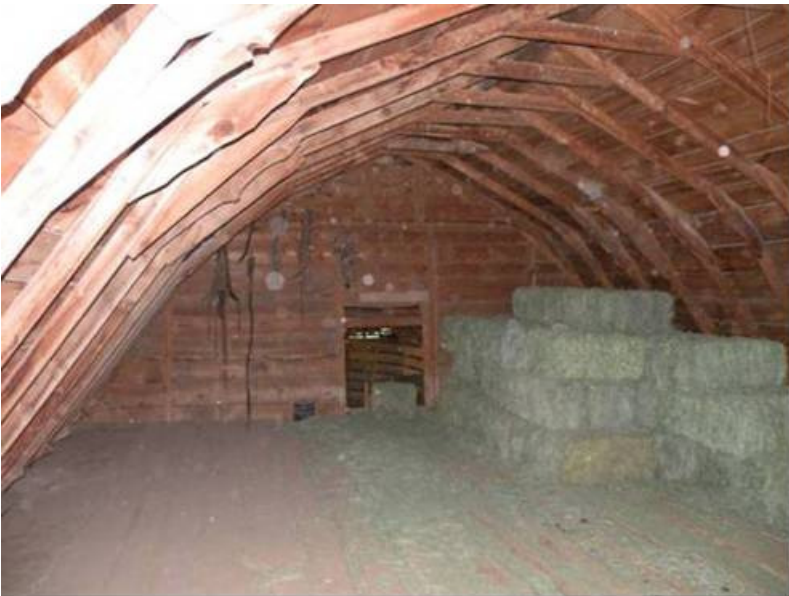


Feature: Photo 21, the Young Barn interior.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0021

Direction: East.

Description: Barn interior view looking east at original barn floor boards. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.



Feature: Photo 22, the Young Barn interior.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0022

Direction: West.

Description: Barn interior view looking west through original barn hayloft. The round corral is visible through the hayloft door. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.

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Feature: Photo 23, the Young cabin east elevation (façade).

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0023

Direction: West.

Description: East (front) elevation of historic cabin, view to the west. Note the carefully hewn and fitted logs. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.



Feature: Photo 24, the Young cabin south elevation.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0024

Direction: North.

Description: South elevation of homestead cabin. The 1967 ranch house is visible to the right. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.



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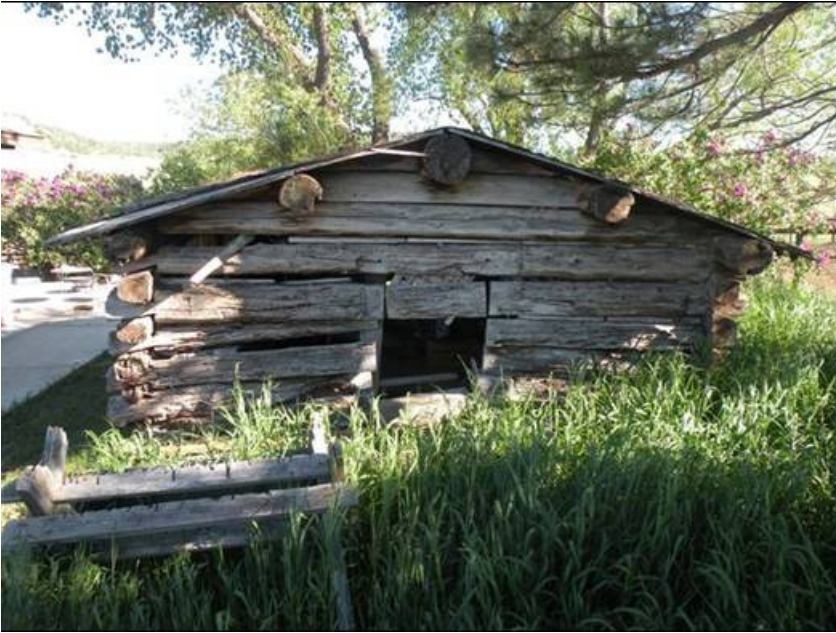
Name of Property

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Feature: Photo 25, the Young cabin north elevation.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0025

Direction: South.

Description: North elevation of homestead cabin. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.



Feature: Photo 26, the Young cabin west elevation.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0026

Direction: East northeast.

Description: West elevation of homestead cabin. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.

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Feature: Photo 27, the Young cabin northeast corner detail.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0027

Direction: West.

Description: Detail of north side of east elevation showing notching and hewn logs. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.



Feature: Photo 28, the Young cabin southeast corner detail.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0028

Direction: North.

Description: Detail of east corner of south elevation showing dovetail notching and markings that likely indicated where logs should be placed. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.



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Feature: Photo 29, the Young cabin south elevation foundation detail.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0029

Direction: North.

Description: Detail of south elevation showing dry-laid sandstone foundation. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.



Feature: Photo 30, the Young cabin interior, north side.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0030

Direction: Northwest.

Description: Interior view of the cabin's north side. Note whitewashed log walls, plank flooring, and peeled log purlins. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.



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Feature: Photo 31, the Young cabin interior, north side.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0031

Direction: Southwest.

Description: Interior view of the cabin's north room, looking southwest toward interior plank diving wall. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.



Feature: Photo 32, the Young cabin interior, north side.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0032

Direction: Detail

Description: Interior view of the cabin's north room, looking at hinged access panel to root cellar/storage. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.

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Feature: Photo 33, the Young cabin interior, south side.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0033

Direction: Southwest.

Description: Interior view into the cabin's south room, from main entrance. South elevation widow opening visible left of center. Photograph by Montana Preservation Alliance, July 2010.

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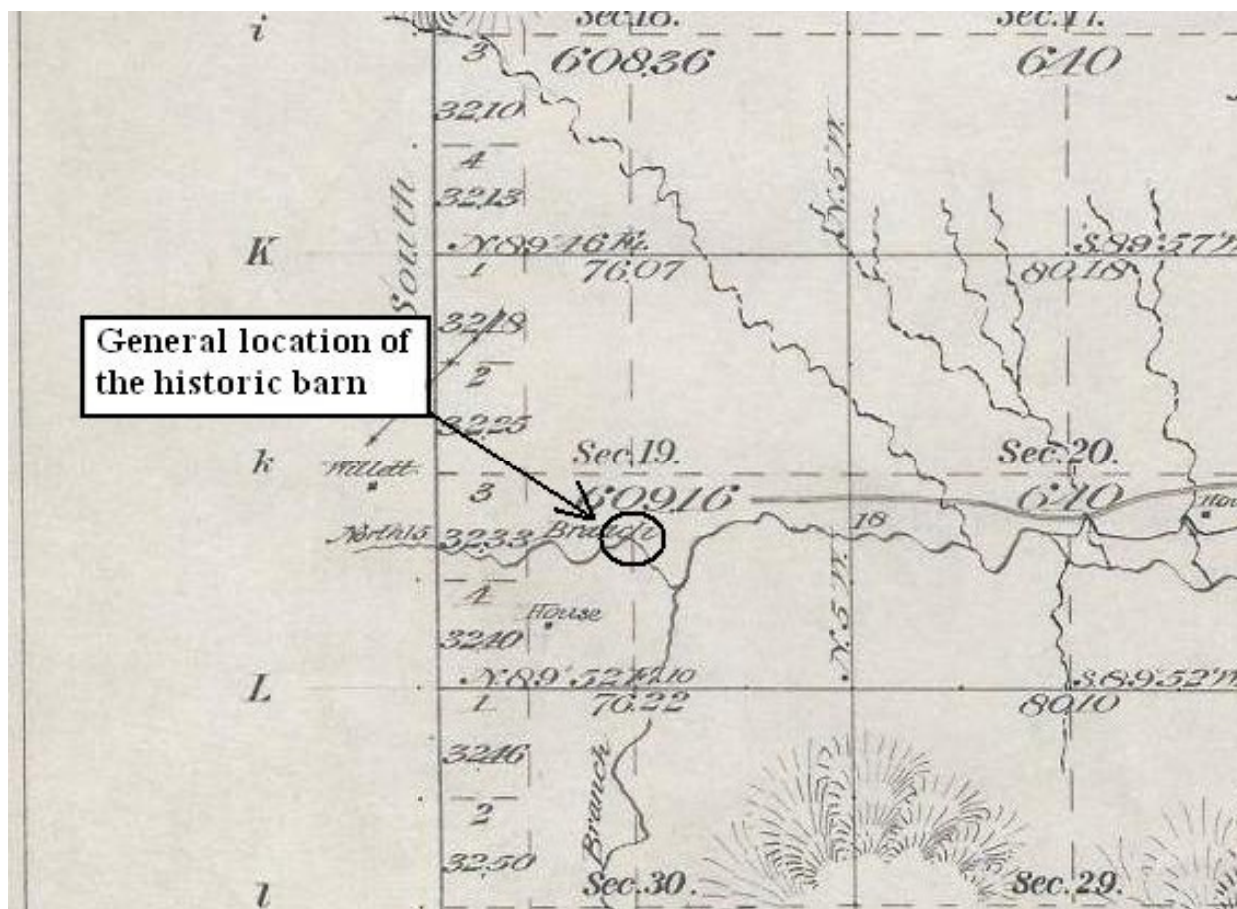
Section number            Additional Documentation: Photographs

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Feature: Photo 34, 1893 GLO map detail.

MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0034

Direction: N/A.

Description: 1893 General Land Office map of Township 7 South, Range 39 East, Section 19, where the historic barn is located. Note the inclusion of a "house" southwest of today's barn, south of the north fork of Rosebud Creek. This may be the relocated homestead cabin that is today north of the barn. Image viewable at

[http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/SurveySearch/Survey\\_Detail.asp?dmid=131676&Index=1&QryID=56897.05](http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/SurveySearch/Survey_Detail.asp?dmid=131676&Index=1&QryID=56897.05)

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Photographs**

In accordance with the March 2005 Photo Policy expansion, the photos that accompany this nomination are printed on HP Premium Plus Photo Paper, using a Hewlett Packard 100 gray photo cartridge. This combination of paper and inks is included on the NR's list of "Acceptable Ink and Paper combinations for Digital Images." The images are also recorded on an archival CD-R with a resolution at least 1200x1800 pixels, 300 dpi in "true color" 24-bit format. All photographs are of the nominated property, the Alvin Young Barn District, in Big Horn County, MT. Photographed by Jim Jenks, July 2010. Electronic images stored at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT.

Photo 1. C. 1890 image demonstrating the landscape surrounding the historic barn.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0001

Photo 2. Overview image of the Young Barn. The North and South forks of the Rosebud intersect at a point immediately south of the barn.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0002

Photo 3. Overview of the historic barn, demonstrating the roof seam between the original barn (left) and the L-shaped loafing shed addition.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0003

Photo 4. The east elevation of the original barn, demonstrating the ground floor sandstone walls and hay loft double doors.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0004

Photo 5. The south side of the loafing shed, with the wood fence along the elevation.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0005

Photo 6. South elevations of the loafing barn (left) and the original barn. The modern barn is located east of the historic barn.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0006

Photo 7. South elevation of the original barn.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0007

Photo 8. South elevation of the original barn, demonstrating the offset double-door entryway.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0008

Photo 9. South elevation of the original barn.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0009

Photo 10. Detail of concrete footings along south side of loafing shed. The concrete footings and wood posts were added in 1984 to reinforce the barn  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0010

Photo 11. West elevation of the loafing shed addition, demonstrating the stone quoins.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0011

Photo 12. Northwest corner of the loafing shed, demonstrating the stone quoins.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0012

Photo 13. Interior of the original barn, demonstrating the manger along the east wall. The interior walls were white-washed in 1984.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0013

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number            Additional Documentation: Photographs

Alvin Young Barn and Cabin
Name of Property
Big Horn, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo 14. Stall occupying the northeast corner of the original barn.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0014

Photo 15. Interior view of tack room, added to the original barn in 1984.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0015

Photo 16. Barn interior view looking west toward tack room, with the ladder to the loft at left.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0016

Photo 17. Barn interior view looking east at manger against west wall of original barn. The interior corral is just visible on the left side of the image.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0017

Photo 18. Barn interior view looking west from hayloft at round corral within loafing shed addition.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0018

Photo 19. Exposed roofing system within the loafing shed addition, with the round corral within the addition.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0019

Photo 20. Demonstrating the original barn roof truss system.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0020

Photo 21. Barn interior view looking east at original barn floor boards.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0021

Photo 22. Barn interior view looking west through original barn hayloft. The round corral is visible through the hayloft door.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0022

Photo 23. East (front) elevation of historic cabin, view to the west. Note the carefully hewn and fitted logs.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0023

Photo 24. South elevation of homestead cabin. The 1967 ranch house is visible to the right.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0024

Photo 25. North elevation of homestead cabin.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0025

Photo 26. Young cabin west elevation.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0026

Photo 27. Detail of north side of east elevation showing notching and hewn logs.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0027

Photo 28. Detail of east corner of south elevation showing dovetail notching and markings that likely indicated where logs should be placed.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0028

Photo 29. Detail of south elevation showing dry-laid sandstone foundation.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0029

Photo 30. Interior view of the cabin's north side. Note whitewashed log walls, plank flooring, and peeled log purlins.  
 MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0030

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number            Additional Documentation: Photographs

Alvin Young Barn and Cabin

Name of Property

Big Horn, Montana

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo 31. Interior view of the cabin's north room, looking southwest toward interior plank diving wall.  
MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0031

Photo 32. Interior view of the cabin's north room, looking at hinged access panel to root cellar/storage.  
MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0032

Photo 33. Interior view into the cabin's south room, from main entrance. South elevation widow opening visible left  
of center.  
MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0033

Photo 34. 1893 General Land Office Map.  
MT\_BigHornCounty\_YoungAlvinBarnAndCabin\_0034